

# The Union.



Junction City, Kansas,  
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

## GOOD NEWS FOR JUNCTION!

We have received the gratifying intelligence that the Kansas Stage Company contemplate running a daily line of Stages between Leavenworth and Denver, via Fort Riley, Junction, and the Smoky Hill Route. Men are now engaged in making the necessary arrangements along the Road, and it will be completely stocked and in running order by the first of August. This will effectually open the Smoky Hill Route, and give to Leavenworth and this unsurpassed Valley the benefits of the New Mexican and Colorado trade.

A Remark.—We cannot call Martin F. Conway anything less, for no man who observes things can say that "the independence of the South is an established fact." Also, "The war for the future, therefore, becomes simply an instrument in the hands of political managers to effect results favorable to their own personal ends, and unfavorable to the cause of Freedom." He concludes, "As things stand, I would sacrifice the Union for Freedom any morning before breakfast." He should be sent after Vallandigham, where he may test the workings of that "established fact."

RAILROAD NEWS.—PROGRESS OF THE L. P. & W. R. R.—The Times mentioned some time since that a patent excavator was in use upon this road, and gives the following particulars relative thereto: It is a machine shaped like a scoop at its forward end, the hind end running on wheels. The dirt passes up the scoop until it is raised about six feet, when it makes a turn and empties its dirt into a wagon. When the machine starts, a wagon drives alongside, and the earth runs in a regular stream, (if we can call anything not liquid a stream,) filling wagon after wagon, as they drive under it, constantly, while running. We were told that it would employ twenty wagons where it was at work, hauling the earth a quarter to a half a mile. Of course the number of wagons would vary according to the distance of hauling.

About a mile of the road seems nearly graded. This would seem to indicate that work is to be pushed forward with alacrity. The Company have certainly evinced great activity and energy in the work. The embarrassments of the times have seemed to present insurmountable obstacles, but still the Company have gone steadily ahead. One of their difficulties was the determination of many to create the belief that they could never fulfil their treaty obligations, and that the lands would be subject to settlement.

At a meeting of the stockholders the name was changed to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, and John C. Fremont chosen President. It is to be hoped Fremont will carry out the plan lately suggested by him, and put a force of negroes upon the work that will cause its speedy completion. The Times and Conservative regard this action as favorable, while the Bulletin inquires: "How is this? Has the Company sold out—and is Leavenworth to be left out in the cold?"

## WOOD, WATER, AND GRASS.

It is significant that, correspondingly as Leavenworth agitates a wagon road through the Smoky Hill Valley, Kansas City begins to be troubled as a sea of wrath. It would seem strange that Leavenworth cannot discuss its own business and local affairs without exciting such rage, were it not that a trade of a few millions hangs in the balance. It has been demonstrated how Leavenworth can obtain this, which causes her rival to be fretted.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce, irritated by the article which appears on our first page, revives the old stereotyped libel that there is no wood, water, or grass, on the Smoky Hill Route. It is such a palpable misrepresentation that we are surprised one of Thacker's candor would give it publicity. But is only an evidence of the straits to which such a project as the one under discussion will drive them.

It is a well known fact that, on the old Santa Fe road from Council Grove to Pawnee Rock, a traveler is compelled to go farther without water than on the Smoky Hill Route from Junction to the same place. The Smoky Hill road affords water for cattle at short intervals, and in abundance. Wood is also plenty and convenient for camping purposes. And as for grass, the uplands even will challenge the world. It is singular that if the Valley lacked these three great essentials it should be occupied by a thriving population seventy-five miles west of us, and gradually extending.

The whole thing is such a monstrous lie that it cannot have any weight whatever. The Kansas Stage Company run a line through to Larned and it has never known trouble for want of either of these articles. In fact the abundance of water is the principal objection to the road. The Republican, Solomon, Saline, and Smoky Hill, are the largest streams in the State, and certainly a country that supplies them must have water in its limits.

In regard to Green's expedition and the dying away of the road, its misfortune may be attributed to men's avariciousness. After the first outbreak of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, and before a road was surveyed, thousands of men, destined for the new Eldorado, passed this place on foot, with nothing more than they could carry upon their backs. As a consequence, hundreds starved to death before they got through. To this circumstance may be attributed the fact that all the trade of the mountains is not now coming down this way.

Will the Journal have the honesty to state that there is more wood, water, grass, coal, salt, and every other of God's blessings, on the Smoky Hill than on the Santa Fe road?

The Pacific Railroad.  
(From the New York Tribune, May 29.)  
The strong impulse given to Northern enterprise by the present war is by nothing more strikingly illustrated than the progress of the great continental work known as the Pacific Railroad. A project which was unable to make any advance during the long interval of peace since its first introduction to the public, has, since the commencement of the Rebellion, become one of the accomplished facts of the age. Although not a mile of the line is completed, yet it has secured to itself all the conditions of certain success; so that the question is no longer whether it can be built, but simply one of the necessary time required for engineers to select the best route; for laborers to grade the track, cut the ties, and put down the rails, and for manufacturers to construct the rolling stock for its operation.

The great credit of this great success must, in justice, be divided between the Federal Government, the new States of California and Kansas, and the City of New York. A law granting National aid to the main line through the Territories, to the California Central Railroad, and to certain branches from the eastern terminus, connecting it with the State of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, was passed during the first session of the last Congress. This action was mainly due to the efforts of the Kansas and California companies, and furnished the first practical basis for the action of parties willing to invest money in the work. It is not, however, till the present year, that capitalists could be found bold enough and strong enough to accept the liberal endowments offered, and to resolve on the investment of the capital and credit necessary to the work.

That they are now found, is due chiefly to the enterprise and courage of two of our own citizens. The one, John C. Fremont, is widely known as an eminent explorer of the region to be traversed by this road, while he has achieved a fame superior even to the great wealth which he is understood to have acquired by his operations in the gold-fields of California; the other, Samuel Hallett, is widely known in moneyed circles as a man of large financial experience, combined with an energy and indomitable will to which all obstacles are made to succumb. To such men as these, to resolve is to accomplish; and those who know them will not be surprised to learn that they have already made connections which secure all the money needed for the work, and are now perfecting their arrangements for its rapid prosecution.

Only the Eastern Division of the road has yet received a location. This will be built through the State of Kansas, mainly in the valley of the Kansas River, and so branching near its eastern terminus as to connect, by way of the "Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad," at Chicago, with the great railroad lines of New York and Pennsylvania; and by the "Pacific Railroad of Missouri," at St. Louis, with the "Ohio and Mississippi Railroad" and its southern tributaries. The corporate franchise and Government aid for this division have been secured by the purchase of the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad;" one of the branches favored by Congress in the act before mentioned, and which previously possessed a princely endowment of lands, acquired by treaty with different tribes of Indians inhabiting the choicest sections of the State of Kansas. Following this purchase, comes the change of its name to the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division;" the choice of a new Directory; and, with a fitness which seems almost Providential, the election of Gen. Fremont as President of the Company.

This line alone covers nearly four hundred miles of the whole distance between the Missouri River and California; and is, at the present time, under contract to be built. When finished to the one hundredth meridian, the law of Congress gives the same Company the right, in connection with the "Central Railroad" of California, to complete the entire line.

To the prosecution of this work, Gen. Fremont devotes his energies and his fortune; and it is understood that Mr. Hallett's European correspondents are willing to furnish any amount of capital that may be required in order to facilitate its completion. Those who are familiar with the history of the "Atlantic and Great Western Railway" well know that its success was due to the arrangements of Mr. Hallett with these same European parties, and will easily appreciate the great advantage in this respect which this new and vastly more important enterprise enjoys.

Of the magnitude of the undertaking, or of its value to the country, nothing need be said. Irrespective of the influence it will exert in stimulating emigration and developing the inexhaustible resources of our new mineral and pastoral States and Territories in the West—as influence is itself equal to the acquisition of an empire—it has a National importance that cannot be over-estimated, in the thorough and facile connection it effects between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. In the event of a foreign war, with the Isthmian routes of travel closed to us by hostile fleets, we shall, after the completion of this thoroughfare, still be able to move our armies from the one to the other ocean, with a speed that may defy the most vigorous efforts of European belligerents. In this view alone, those who shall be instrumental in securing its speedy completion will earn, and they will receive, the gratitude of the nation, and may justly challenge the admiration of the world.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in a recent scout down the Peninsula, between the Potomac and Rappahannock, captured 125 prisoners, 1500 contrabands and 800 horses, and broke up four smuggling routes.

## BANKS ATTACKS PORT HUDSON!

The Town Chiefly Impoverished!

GALLANT CHARGE BY COLORED TROOPS!

NEW YORK, June 6.

The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans, 29th, arrived this morning, having encountered heavy weather off Hatteras. In the Department of the Gulf, the whole interest in military affairs centered in Port Hudson, which was completely invested by Government forces. Gen. Banks commanded in person, with a force sufficient for its reduction.

The enemy's strength within their fortifications is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. Fighting was still in progress at the date of the Morning Star's departure.

Brig. Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 29th, wounded, but not dangerously.

Col. Daniels, of the 2d La. negro regiment distinguished himself particularly in charging upon the enemy's siege guns, losing in killed and wounded over 600 men.

Gen. Weitzel had captured a portion of the line of defense, and held one of their heaviest batteries. The following is from the Era of the 29th:

Thousands of rumors are flying about our streets, but we advise our readers not to heed them. They are, as a rule, utterly untrue. That the result will be to gladden every loyal heart we have no doubt. We have no hesitation in saying the result of the fighting so far has been decidedly favorable to our arms.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent of the 28th, gives some particulars of the attack on Port Hudson. The attack commenced on the 27th by land and water. The fighting was desperate all day, and continued on the 28th. Gen. Weitzel, after long and close fighting, finally captured the heavy six gun battery which sunk the Mississippi, and has turned them on the rebels. On the enemy's right Sherman charged and carried the works by storm, but the enemy massed his troops, and our men had to fall back. In the charge, the 2d Louisiana (colored) fought like demons, and lost some 600 out of 900 men. On the centre the attack was made by Gens. Augur and Grover, and the enemy were driven into their main works.

The Tribune's correspondence, dated New Orleans, 29th, has the following: The propeller Ida arrived last night at Baton Rouge. I learn that at 2 A. M., yesterday, heavy cannonading could be heard at Port Hudson. Our loss is heavy, and reported to be at least 4000. The fight, without doubt, was renewed at daybreak yesterday. Most perfect confidence was felt that the rebel stronghold would succumb to the Union force. An expedition composed of eight regiments arrived last night at Algiers, having marched thither from Franklin. These troops will be sent immediately to the relief of Banks at Port Hudson.

Gen. Burnside on the Freedom of Speech.

CAIRO, June 4.

A telegram from Gen. Burnside to-night says the President revoked his order suppressing the Chicago Times.

Gen. Burnside yesterday issued a lengthy order, directing his Provost Marshal General at once to introduce investigations of all cases of all citizens now confined in his Department, and in all cases as does not show premeditated disloyalty on the part of the accused, or when a desire is manifested to atone for past faults by further conduct, prisoners will be released on taking the oath of allegiance, giving them strict observance thereof. The General Commanding is convinced that a large majority of the men arrested have been misled by dishonest and designing politicians, and he prefers to strike at the source of the evil, and allow those who have been led astray to return to their allegiance if they have seen the folly of opposing the Government. The order then speaks of the duty of every man in this crisis, when Grant is striving to suppress rebellion, and says necessity demands a sacrifice from every one. The General says that in yielding civil rights to save the country, the party so doing is no more less a citizen. The country requires no physical sacrifice, no personal hardships, but simply that he should imitate the example of the soldiers in the field, so far to abate somewhat of that freedom of speech which they, soldiers, give up entirely. That freedom of discussion and criticism, which is proper in a politician or journalist in time of peace, but becomes rank treason when it tends to weaken the confidence of the soldier in his officers and the Government. When this insidious treason, striking at the very root of military power, which is for the time being the country's protection, makes its appearance, it is the bounden duty of the Commanding General to expel it from his lines.

An important trial is in progress before the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in Topeka. It is as to the validity of an entry of a portion of the city of Lawrence with an Indian title. The owners of the tract are the successors of the New England Emigrant Aid Society and some other parties. Those in opposition to the entry of the tract are residents on the property, mainly. Gov. Shannon, Bob. Stevens and Mr. Emery, appear for the citizens of Lawrence. Colonel Costa and Mr. Emery of Wyandott, we believe, represent the other parties. The amount at stake is about \$60,000.—Conservative.

INDIANA.—About 780 Winnebago Indians from Minnesota, we believe the last of the tribe, reached St. Joseph on Wednesday morning on their way to the new hunting grounds selected for them by the Great Father at Washington. There was one death and two births on the route. Major Hatch is the Agent, and the escort is a detachment of the 10th Wisconsin. They go aboys on the Isabella when she returns from St. Louis.

## SHAWNEETOWN SACKED AND BURNED.

Outlaws Robbed and Murdered.

Major Johnson, Agent for the Delaware Indians, who has just arrived in this city, informs us that on Saturday night last, Shawneetown, in Johnson county, Kansas, was sacked and burned by an armed band of bushwhackers from Missouri. The number is supposed to be at least fifty. Four men were killed and six wounded. The people of Shawneetown were unarmed, and when the town was attacked had retired for the night. They were awakened by the shouts and yells of the incarnate band to witness their houses in flames and their neighbors butchered. Cy Gordon and Dick Yager, the notorious leaders of the bushwhackers, were in this county last evening. How long shall these things continue? When will our border again rest secure from the attacks of these lawless bands, who delight in rapine and murder? Johnson, Miami and Lyon counties are almost without protection—a prey to the hordes of bushwhackers who infest Southwestern Missouri. The Governor is doing all he can for the protection of this country, and has already ordered the organization of the militia in that section of the State for home protection. Gen. Blunt has had no troops at his disposal for the last four months, but is now, as we understand it, on the track of the marauders.—Leav-Ex. Bulletin.

NEGRO SOLDIERS WILL FIGHT.

Thirty of the 1st Kansas Colored soldiers, under Capt. George Martin, recently had a fair fight with, and whipped seventy-eight of Livingston's guerrillas. The following particulars of the fight are extracted from a letter of Capt. Martin's to his wife, dated Camp Hooker, Baxter Springs, May 25th: "After the loss of our wagons in Missouri, the Col. went to Fort Scott after more teams—they were sent down to Shawnee Creek, about fifteen miles from our camp. My company was ordered to go and escort them to camp. I got thirty of my men in readiness and marched at 5 o'clock, P. M. We arrived at Shawnee Creek about 11 o'clock that night; we laid down and slept until daylight, and about sunrise started for camp. We had gone about two miles when we were charged upon by about twenty men on horses. I ordered the teamsters to corral the wagons, and ordered the men to jump out and form a line of battle. In a few moments the men were all in line ready to receive the charge, but when the cowardly devils saw the men ready for them, they wheeled and ran. We then marched on. In about fifteen minutes, about fifty or sixty reinforcements came charging from behind a hill; I instantly threw my men in line, and put the wagons in position to form a breastwork in the rear, so that if we were forced, we could fall behind the wagons. They did not charge, but changed their position and got in front of us, and formed in line across the road; then they threw out flankers on each side and in our rear, thus having us completely surrounded. I changed my line of battle to the front and guarded our flanks and rear. I waited a few moments for them to charge; seeing they were making no motions to do so, I ordered my men to forward, and cautioned them not to be scared, to keep their line dressed, and not to fire until we got within twenty paces of their lines, then for every man to take good aim. At the command march, the men all stepped forward with a bold, steady step, and as little excited as if they had been on dress parade; but before we got within shooting distance the enemy broke their lines and gave way, and we marched right through. They had sixty-five in line in our front, six in our rear and three on our left, making in all seventy-eight men to our thirty. They then formed upon our left and commenced firing upon us. My men marched straight forward. The balls flew thick and fast all around; one ball grazed one of men on the back of the neck, one was struck on the heel of his boot, and I was hit on the knee; the ball hit the ground about ten feet from me and glanced and bit me. I was loading my gun at the time—I finished loading and fired, and the man fell from his horse. They followed us six miles. We were firing back and forth all the way. My men did not break their line the whole way; no men ever stood firmer better in the world. As we had no cavalry we could do nothing but be prepared to fight them whenever they chose to charge on us, which they were too cowardly to do. There is no better fighting material in the world than these colored men."

THE NEW YORK PEACE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 4.

A Peace Convention was held at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon, the principal speaker being Fernando Wood. Resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution and to the sovereignty of the people under the Constitution. There is no power to coerce States or any of them by military force; that war is contrary to the Constitution, and should be put an end to; that it attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution, which point out how crimes are to be punished, that are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of rulers; that the claim of dictatorial unlimited power, and trial of citizens by military court martial, are monstrous and execrable; that the dogma of unlimited submission to the executive branch of the Government is unworthy of American citizens, and that we protest against the despotic, inhuman, and carried out of the baseness of Vallandigham; that we recommend a cessation of hostilities and the holding of a convention to settle the manner of the construction of the contending sections; appointment of a committee for calling a future convention of the Peace Democracy.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RAID.

CHICAGO, May 4.

A letter from headquarters of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac of the 29th, says the 8th Ill. cav. just returned from one of the most successful raids yet made by any one regiment, having been forging promiscuously in the enemy's country for the last eleven days. They visited the country lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac, below Fredericksburg, which has been the refuge of guerrillas and smugglers during the past winter. For the purpose of inflicting summary punishment, after reaching King George C. H., the enemy divided into three columns, each taking a turnpike, and marched the entire length of the neck until they arrived at the two rivers, capturing and destroying rebel property without limit. Over 100 sloops, yaws, ferry boats, &c., were burned with contents, consisting of salt, whisky, clothing and other articles of special value to the rebels. Twenty thousand pounds of bacon and a large quantity of flour were also destroyed. Returning, over 800 negroes belonging to plantations along the line joined the columns. Five hundred horses and mules and one hundred prisoners captured. An official report of the commander shows that over a million dollars worth of property was destroyed.

THE FIRST KANSAS.

Maj. W. Y. Roberts has been appointed Colonel of the First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, vice Deitzler, promoted to Brigadier General; Capt. N. W. Spicer, Lieut. Colonel, vice Tension, dismissed the service for having tendered his resignation because of opposition to the policy of the Administration in arming negroes; Capt. James Ketner, Major, vice Roberts, promoted to the Colonelsy.

Lieut. Col. T. P. Herriek has been appointed Colonel of the 7th Regiment, vice Lee promoted to Brigadier General.

SANTA FE TRADE.—J. A. Robbins' register shows that during the past week, there has passed through Council Grove, engaged in the New Mexico and Colorado trade, 450 men, 318 wagons, 84 horses, 564 mules, 1020 cattle, and 8 carriages. That they carried 913 tons of freight. This trade now flows up this season, at this place, 620 trains, 4728 wagons, 6810 men, 1284 horses, 18,833 mules, 58,490 cattle, 183 carriages. Carrying over 11,938 tons of freight.—Council Grove Press.

IT IS SAID the President remarked the other day: "I have had stronger influences brought against Grant, praying for his removal, since the battle of Pittsburg Landing, than for any other object, coming, too, from good men; and now look at the campaign since May first. Where is anything in the Old World that equals it? It stamps him as the greatest General of the age, if not of the world."

## VICKSBURG STILL HELD OUT.

REBELS REPRESENTED IN THE CITY GROWING DESPERATE.

Vicksburg letters of the 30th ult. say that the rebels in the city growing desperate. About 18,000 effective men are there, two-thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext. The remainder are held as a reserve to strengthen any threatened point at a moment's notice. Their rations consist of three quarters of a pound of meat and the same of corn meal. Gen. Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevens and others are in the city. Most of the citizens left the city before the investment. Those who remained have excavated caves, and remain in them night and day. Valuable merchandise is thus stored from fear of confiscation. The poor are generally in their houses. Over a hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment.

Gen. Pemberton believed their rations would hold out thirty days. Cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to a lack of forage.

There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with a single exception, gun caps, they were scarce. All confidently expected superhuman efforts would be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy. If we take it they will abandon all hope of successfully defending any Southern city. This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission nearly three hours; new batteries have lately been put in position, and 150 guns were playing upon the city at daylight, firing was rapid and beyond belief; reports along the whole line averaged one per second; the roar of heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion. At present, 8 A. M., there is a lull.

THE DRAFT.

A Washington correspondent says:—The urgency with which the draft will be enforced will be regulated by the success attending the organization of black regiments. The completion of a hundred regiments of colored soldiers, to do duty in the South and to act as garrison troops at various points now filled by old and disciplined troops, will in all probability obviate the necessity of a draft at all. The question as to whether that number can be obtained is not solved. The Government is now waiting upon the report of Adjutant General Thomas, who is making the experiment in the Southwest. If he reports favorably as to the prospect of procuring the requisite number, a determined effort will be made to do so. The President, who has held back to some extent in this matter, in deference to the supposed prejudices against the enlistment of the blacks, has yielded whatever objection he may have had, as the good sense of the army and the people have spoken out in approval of this measure, and now offers a hearty co-operation in its execution.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN OF THE 20th ult., announces, evidently by authority, that up to this time the subscriptions to the \$20 loan exceeds \$100,000,000.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

Wishing to reduce our present stock of Dry Goods to make room for more, recently purchased, we will for the next two weeks reduce the price of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lawns, Prints, Domestic, Men and Boys' clothing, &c., &c. Those in want of such Goods can now buy them cheaper than they probably will again for twelve months. STREETER & STRICKLER, June 5, 1863.

LUTHER HALL,

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

Pure Wines & Liquors;

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES;

DYE WOODS & DYE STUFFS GENERALLY.

Junction City, Kansas.

MEDICINES WARRANTED GENUINE,

and of the best quality. Customers will find my stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS of administration upon the estate of I. V. Parsons, deceased, have been granted to me by the Probate Court of Riley County, bearing date the 29th of February, 1863. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if said claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

ANNIE E. PARSONS,

ADMINISTRATRIX.

LUMBER!

HAVING PURCHASED COL. WILSON'S MILL at Junction City, we are prepared to fill orders for

BLACK WALNUT, OAK AND

COTTONWOOD

LUMBER!

on short notice, and on terms to suit the times.

SAWING done on reasonable terms; or we will saw first quality of logs on shares, if desired.

AD. BROWN & WOODWARD.

CORN ground every Saturday.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Rev. C. C. MOORE,

MISSIONARY,

AUBURN, SHAWNEE CO., KANSAS.

All communications relating to the organization of Sabbath Schools, application for the purchase or donation of books or papers, funds to aid the work, etc., will receive careful attention by being addressed as above.

Libraries selected, and all the publications of the Society at Philadelphia Prices.